USEPA REGION 4 QUALITY ASSURANCE SECTION QAPP SUPERFUND DIVISON FINAL CHECKLIST 2007

Project Location: Mc Cormick, SC Originating Organization: USGS QAPP Date: 8/27/2012 Receipt Date: 8/24/2012 Review Date: 9/24/2012 Reviewer: C. Teicheat EPA Regional Project Manager: C. Teiche EPA Project Officer: Pana Walkare	ent
Topic covered in accordance with	h requirements: ☑Yes □ No
as specified in this checklist.	in the QAPP does not provide sufficient detail to missing from the document.
Element	Meets Requirements □ Yes □ No
A-1. Title and Approval Page	✓Yes □ No
Title of QAPP	¥Yes □ No
Organization's Name: Both the name of the organization preparing the QAPP and the organization conducting the project or the grantee's name.	™Yes □ No
Dated Signature of Project Manager: Both the originating organization's PM and EPA's corresponding PM and/or PO.	□ Yes 💆 No
Date and Signature of Quality Assurance Manager's approval for the originating entity and for EPA.	r Yes □ No

Other Signatures as Needed:	¥Yes □ No
A-2. Table of Contents: Including Tables, Figures and Appendices	□ Yes ▼No
A-3. Distribution List: Including Addresses of all entities or agencies requiring copies of the QAPP	¥Yes □ No
A-4. Project - Task Organization	
Identifies key project personnel, specifies technical disciplines, details their roles/responsibilities and details the chain of command	□ Yes □ No
Organization chart provided: Depicts lines of authority, independence (of QA manager), and reporting responsibilities. Org- chart also contains entries for all agencies, contractors and individuals responsible for performing QAPP preparation, sample collection, laboratory analysis, data verification, review and validation, data quality assessment; and project oversight responsibilities.	□ Yes □ No
A-5. Problem Definition/Background.	
Clearly states the particular environmental problem to be solved, decision to be made, or outcome to be achieved. Include sufficient background information to provide a historical, scientific, and regulatory perspective for this particular project.	□ Yes □ No
Provides historical and background information concerning prior environmental investigations or assessments performed at the site. Discusses the data collected from these prior investigations and identifies any additional information that may be contained in computer databases (secondary data), etc.	□ Yes □ No

A-6 Project/Task Description	
Provides a summary of all work to be performed, products to be produced, and the schedule for implementation. Lists the actual measurements to be made: Including in-situ field measurements, fixed laboratory measurements, or any other type of information collected as part of the project.	□ Yes □ No
Cites applicable regulatory standards or criteria such as action limits, ARARs, PRGs, MCLs, risk assessment screening levels, etc. Must provide the actual numerical criteria for the above items.	□ Yes □ No
Identifies all instruments/equipment needed to conduct project and identifies all key study personnel (field technicians, chemists, risk assessors, engineers, project managers, quality assurance managers, etc.)	□ Yes □ No
Provides work schedule for all tasks including report preparation, response to comments, etc.	□ Yes □ No
Identifies all required reports, records, data reports, quality assurance reports/documents	□ Yes □ No
A-7. Data and Field Quality Objectives and Criteria for All On-Site and Off-Site Measurement Data	
Provides the Data Quality Objectives in accordance and compliance with EPA's Data Quality Objective Process (EPA-QA/G-4) document. Lists the seven steps of the DQO process and provides the project-specific information pertaining to each of these steps.	□ Yes □ No
Applies the DQO process to the project study undertaken. Provides the qualitative and quantitative data quality objectives for all aspects of the project. Must provide clearly	□ Yes □ No

Superfund Division QAPP Final Checklist - 2007 delineated project objectives such as determining the presence/absence of potential contaminants, nature and extent of contamination, determining whether human health is affected. Must provide a list of decisions and alternative actions (remediation, removal, further assessments, no further action, etc.). Provides all regulatory standards/criteria as □ Yes □ No part of DQO process (action limits, ARARs, PRGs, MCLs, etc.) on an analyte by analyte basis. Provides a list of all the critical contaminants/analytes along with their □ Yes □ No respective detection limit requirements (for chemical parameters) and QA/QC requirements. A-8. Special Training Requirements and **Special Certifications** Identifies how training needs are determined □ Yes □ No and lists all training requirements for the project. Specifies whether certain professionals require a license or certification to perform duties as required by federal or state laws. Identifies where training records will be □ Yes □ No maintained Identifies how any new training requirements □ Yes □ No are communicated to program/upper management Discusses the importance of QA training and discusses how this training is provided. □ Yes □ No

A-9. Documentation and Records	□ Yes	□ No
Provides a comprehensive list of the documents and records required for this project (including raw data, field logs, audit reports, QA reports, progress or status reports, analytical data reports, data validation reports/data quality assessments reports.)	□ Yes	□ No
Specifies the turnaround time for laboratory data deliverables (both hardcopy and electronic formats). Provides hardcopy data package content requirements and electronic data requirements	□ Yes	□ No
Provides the retention time and location of study records, reports and formal documents.	□ Yes	□ No
B-1. Sampling Process Design		
Provides a table with type and number of samples required for collection such as surface, subsurface, or groundwater.	□ Yes	□ No
Provides design of the sampling/collection network	□ Yes	□ No
Provides maps or diagrams with sample locations/collection locations and provides table with frequency of sampling events	□ Ÿes	□ No
Provides the sample matrices slated for collection in the sample table (surface soil, subsurface soil, sediment, surface water, groundwater samples, etc).	□ Yes	□ No
Provides an extensive discussion regarding the rationale for the sampling design. (This also includes a discussion regarding the rationale and relevance of the analytical program).	□ Yes	□ No
Provides a table identifying the chemical	□ Yes	□ No

Superfund Division QAPP Final Checklist - 2007 parameters/analytes of interest for each collected sample along with the required detection limits, regulatory standards/criteria, OA/OC criteria, analytical method number, sample container requirements, sample preservation requirements, sample volume requirements and holding time criteria. **B-2. Sampling Method Requirements** □ Yes □ No Provides the required field sample collection procedures, protocols and methods Provides a list of sampling/collection □ Yes □ No equipment (including make and model of equipment). Identifies on-site support facilities that are □ Yes □ No available to field staff. Identifies key study personnel in charge of or □ Yes □ No overseeing sampling/collection activities Describes equipment decontamination □ Yes □ No procedures and requirements. Discusses whether sampling equipment is dedicated or non-dedicated. □ Yes Provides table listing sample container □ No requirements and preparation requirements for these containers (if provided by laboratory, clearly states such). Provides table listing sample preservation □ Yes □ No requirements (for chemical parameters) and holding time criteria (where applicable). **B-3. Sample Handling and Custody** Requirements □ Yes Provides a detail description of the □ No procedures for post sample handling (once the sample has been collected). Provides a detailed description of the chain-□ Yes □ No of-custody procedures.

B-4. Analytical Method Requirements	
Clearly identifies the extraction, digestion, analytical methodologies (provides the actual method numbers) to be followed (includes all relevant options or modifications required), identifies the required instrumentation. Provides laboratory SOPs or QAM.	□ Yes □ No
Provides validation criteria for non-standard or unpublished methodologies proposed for use for a given study.	□ Yes □ No
Identifies individual(s) responsible for overseeing the success of the analysis and for implementing corrective actions if deemed necessary.	□ Yes □ No
Specifies the turnaround time for hardcopy and electronic laboratory data deliverables.	□ Yes □ No
B-5. Quality Control Requirements	
Identifies the type, number and frequency of procedures and frequency of QA/QC sample collection along with the required QC statistically derived limits for each analyte (for spike samples, internal standards, surrogate spikes).	□ Yes □ No
Provides the statistical equations for accuracy, precision, and comparability. Specifies the acceptance criteria for these measurements.	□ Yes □ No
B-6. Instrument or Equipment Testing and Inspection Requirements	□ Yes □ No
Provides a list of all in-situ testing instruments and field equipment.	□ Yes □ No
Provides the technical criteria by which the field instruments or sampling equipment is	□ Yes □ No

checked for acceptable performance.		
Provides a comprehensive list of the supplies required for the project	□ Yes □ N	0
Identifies the individual(s) responsible for checking and inspecting consumables and supplies	□Yes □N	o
Provides the acceptance criteria consumable item, instrument and equipment	□ Yes □ N	o /
Describes equipment and corrective maintenance practices to ensure that on-site equipment or instruments are performing within the required specifications	□Yes □N	o
Identifies the availability and location of spare parts	□ Yes □ N	o
B-7. Instrument Calibration and Frequency		
Identifies all equipment requiring calibration and discusses the frequency of calibration	□ Yes □ N	0
Identifies the calibration requirements for each instrument requiring calibration. (For fixed laboratory this may be in the SOPs or QA manual).	□ Yes □ N	0
Provides the calibration requirements and calibration acceptance criteria for each type of equipment or instrument. (Again for the off-site laboratory this information will reside in the method-specific SOPs and the QA manual).	□ Yes □ N	0
Identifies the type of documentation required for calibrations and instrument checks and discusses how calibrations are traced back to specific instruments for each analytical parameter. (Once again for the off-site laboratory this information will reside in the method-specific SOPs and the QA manual).	□ Yes □ N	0

B-8 Inspection/Acceptance Criteria and Requirements for Supplies and Consumables	□ Yes	□ No	
Provides a comprehensive list of the consumables such as, solvents, reagents, buffer solutions and other consumables or supplies required for the project.	□ Yes	□ No	
Provides the acceptance criteria for each of these items.	□ Yes .	□ No	
Identifies those individual(s) responsible for checking/inspecting supplies and consumables.	□ Yes	□ No	
B-9. Data Acquisition Requirements for Non-Direct Measurements			
Identifies the type and frequency of non- direct measurement techniques for the project (for computer databases, literature searches, etc.)	□ Yes	□ No	
Clearly identified and describes the limitations of such data	□ Yes	□ No	
Discusses the rationale for using this data and explains its relevance to the project	□ Yes	□ No	
Specifies how limitations in this data will be communicated to all end data users and stakeholders.	□ Yes	□ No :	
B-10. Data Management			
Describes the record-keeping, archival and retrieval requirements for hard-copy and electronic information produced during the course of the project.	□ Yes	□ No	
Provides audit checklists or other standardized forms in an appendix to the QAPP.	□ Yes	□ No	

Describes data handling equipment and procedures used to process, compile and analyze data (provides a complete list of computer hardware and software needs) - Specifies whether computer databases will have restricted access or will be password protected Discusses how the accuracy of computer databases is assured.	□ Yes □ No
Describes process for assuring that applicable Office of Information Resource Management requirements are satisfied (mainly this is required if the data will be entered into an EPA or other Federal Database)	□ Yes □ No
C-1. Assessments, Audits and Corrective Actions	
Lists the required number, frequency and type of assessments with approximate dates and names of individual(s) responsible for performing these assessments	□ Yes □ No
Discusses one or more of the following types of assessments: peer reviews, technical audits, surveillance, management system reviews, readiness reviews, quality system audits, performance evaluations, data quality assessments.	□ Yes □ No
Identifies the individual(s) performing these assessments and discusses the authority and independence of these individual(s) in relation to those being assessed	□ Yes □ No
Provides a description of the types of corrective actions that may be instituted to resolve any issues raised during the audit	□ Yes □ No
Discusses where audit findings will be documented and how the audit findings will be communicated to all key project staff, state and EPA personnel responsible for the study	□ Yes □ No

Superfund Bivision Quit I intal electrist 200	
oversight	
C-2. Reports to Management: Identifies the frequency and distribution of the following types of reports:	
Project Status Reports	□ Yes □ No
Results of Assessments or Audits	□ Yes □ No
Results of periodic Data Quality Assessments	□ Yes □ No
QA Audit Reports	□ Yes □ No
Identifies the individual(s) responsible for preparing, reviewing and receiving these reports - discusses the retention time for maintaining such reports	□ Yes □ No
D-1 & D-2. Data Review, Verification and Validation	
Identifies the guidance documents or SOPs governing the data review, verification and validation processes	□ Yes □ No
Clearly discusses the criteria by which data will be accepted or rejected and provides a comprehensive list of the data flags or qualifiers that will be assigned to non-compliant data points (including the definitions for each of these flags)	□ Yes □ No
Describes the process, and provides the criteria by which the data will be assessed for its overall usability and intended purpose.	□ Yes □ No
Identifies the individual(s) responsible for validating the data and identifies the company or consultant for whom they work (Note: EPA recommends using an independent second or third party validator or at least a person that is unaffiliated with the laboratory performing the analyses on site samples).	□ Yes □ No

Identifies how problems associated with the laboratory will be documented and communicated to all end data users and stakeholders (where will the results of the data validation process be documented)	□ Yes	□ No
D-3. Reconciliation of the Data to the Project-Specific DQOs		
Describes the process by which the on-site and off-site analytical data will be reconciled to the project-specific DQOs (especially if the data is non-compliant)	□ Yes	□ No
Discusses how limitations in the final data set will be documented and communicated to all end data users and stakeholders.	□ Yes	□ No
Describes the circumstances under which data would be rejected and removed from the final data set	□ Yes	□ No
Identifies the individual(s) responsible for reconciling the data to the project-specific DQOs	□ Yes	□ No
Identifies the SOP or guidance document outlining the DQO reconciliation process	□ Yes	□ No
Note: EPA's guidance and requirements docume Validation and Data Quality Assessments, are lo include: Final QAPP Disposition:		
Approved, no comments		
Signature of Designated Approval Official (DA	0)	
Signature of Section Chief of the DAO		A STATE OF THE STA
Not Approved, Address Comments, Submit Approval Official	it Revised	QAPP to the EPA Designated

References

- 1. EPA Requirements for Quality Assurance Project Plans, EPA QA/R-5, EPA/240/B-01/002 (March 2001).
- 2. EPA <u>Guidance on Systematic Planning Using the Data Quality Objectives Process</u>, EPA QA/G-4, EPA/240/B-06/001 (February 2006).

Both documents can be accessed at the following website: www.epa.gov/quality - Select guidance from the menu options to the left of the screen.



United States Department of the Interior

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 3916 Sunset Ridge Road Raleigh, NC 27607

Ms. Candice Teichert
Remedial Project Manager
Superfund Site Evaluation Section
Superfund Division
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
61 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, GA. 30303

August 27, 2012

Dear Candice,

As per your recent discussions with Melinda Chapman, please find enclosed the Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) for the upcoming borehole geophysical logging work and surface geophysical surveys to be conducted by U.S. Geological Survey North Carolina and South Carolina Water Science Centers in selected wells and areas near the Barite Hill/Nevada Goldfields Superfund Site near McCormick, South Carolina. The work should take place during September 2012 through September 2013. We will be in contact with you to schedule specific dates in the field. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at (919) 571-4000.

Sincerely,

Holly S. Weyers, Director USGS, North Carolina Water Science Center

Enclosure

Cc: Melinda Chapman, Project Chief Rose Pinnix, Administrative Officer



	ON A: Project Planning Ele		
A1. Title (Project Name)	Barite Hill/Nevada Goldfields Superfund Site		
Project Location:	McCormick, McCormick Coun	ty, South Carolina	
Project Requestor and Organization:	Candice Teichert EPA Region 4/Superfund Divis Evaluation Section 61 Forsyth Street Atlanta, GA 30303	sion/Superfund Site	
Project Leaders Name, Position, and Organization:	Melinda Chapman, Groundwa USGS NC WSC	ater Specialist	
Project Leaders Signature:		Date:	
Technical Reviewer's Name and Position:	Benjamin Bentkowski, Hydrogeologist U. S. EPA Region 4 / Superfund Division/ Technical Services Section	ADICE TEICHERT RPM	
Technical Reviewer's Signature	M	Date: 9/24/201	
A3. Distribution List			
Benjamin Bentkowski	US EPA Region 4, Superfund I	Division, Atlanta, GA	
A4. Project Personnel (list below):	Organization	Responsibilities	
Melinda J. Chapman	USGS NC WSC, Raleigh, NC	Project Chief	
Brad A. Huffman	USGS NC WSC, Asheville, NC	Field Supervisor	
Bernice A. Allen	USGS NC WSC, Raleigh, NC	Health and Safety Advisor	
Kristen B. McSwain	USGS NC WSC, Raleigh, NC	Project/Field Hydrologist	
William S. Caldwell	USGS NC WSC, Raleigh, NC	Field Hydrologist	
Whitney Stringfield	USGS SC WSC, Columbia, SC	Health and Safety Advisor	
Timothy H. Lanier	USGS SC WSC, Columbia, SC	Field Hydrologist	
William F. Falls	USGS SC WSC, Columbia, SC	Field Hydrologist	



Matthew D. Petkewich	USGS SC WSC, Columbia, SC	Field Hydrologist
James E. Landmeyer	USGS SC WSC, Columbia, SC	Field Hydrologist
A5. Problem Definition (Objectives) and Background:	The Barite Hill area borehole surface geophysical surveys a orientation determination of vertical contaminant distributed bedrock in selected areas, an groundwater to surface water as related to potential condurin the groundwater system.	iddresses the delineation and bedrock fractures, areal and tion within the regolith and d discharge of contaminated or in the surrounding creek,
A6. Project Description:	This project will include the congeophysical logs from five operations of the serious project will include caliper, electrical resistivity, and natural gammimages, and potentially heatflowmeter (both ambient and profiles also will be run in the multi-probe. Surface geophysuse of an electromagnetic contaminates of conductive contaminates of con	en-borehole and an s. Logs to be collected stivity, fluid temperature and a logs, optical televiewer pulse or electromagnetic distressed). Water-quality e screened wells using a sical surveys will include the inductivity meter to delineate annual plumes in five selected groundwater discharge areas ag fiber-optic distributed
Decision(s) to be made based on data/interpretations:	US EPA will use these interpresent orientation, and borehold distribution, to assess potent conductive groundwater continued the migration of contaminate potential areal expansion of stremediation activities at the	etations of fracture depth e and surface contaminant ial source areas of tamination, the potential for ed groundwater offsite, sampling, and design of
Field Study Dates:	September 2012 through Feb	oruary 2013
Projected completion date for USGS Scientific Investigations or Open-File Series Report describing results/interpretations:	September 30, 2013	

A7. Quality Objectives and Criteria: All borehole geophysical logs and surface geophysical surveys are collected under the guidance of experienced USGS borehole and surface geophysical personnel and groundwater hydrologists. USGS Office of Groundwater Branch of Geophysics provides ongoing internal training and guidance on



borehole geophysical logging and surface geophysical surveys.

A8. Special Training/Certifications: All personnel collecting borehole geophysical logs and running surface geophysical surveys in the field have completed either the 40-hour Hazwoper safety training or 8-hour HazWoper refresher safety training, and have completed baseline medical surveillance.

A9. Documents and Records: IAG DW #14946085

Section B: Data Generation and Acquisition

B1. Sampling Design:

Wells to be logged and surface geophysical survey areas will be selected in coordination with EPA and their consultants based on spatial distribution and presence of conductive groundwater contamination and known areas of low pH/high specific conductance surface water occurrence.

B2. Sampling Methods:

Completion of the borehole geophysical logging of the three newly drilled open-borehole bedrock wells will be under the guidance of EPA and their consultants in order to minimize driller standby time. Logging of the two existing open-borehole bedrock wells and selected screened wells will be conducted during drilling activities logging downtime for the new wells. Digital geophysical logs and images will be made available to the US EPA and their consultants as soon as the data have been quality assured. USGS NC WSC field personnel will follow data collection procedures as described in internal training documents from the USGS Office of Groundwater Branch of Geophysics (http://water.usgs.gov/ogw/bgas/g2t.html) and USGS NC WSC Groundwater Quality Assurance Plan. Additional discussion of borehole logging methods is presented in the following publications: USGS fact sheet "Advances in Borehole Geophysics for Ground-Water Investigations, (http://water.usgs.gov/ogw/bgas/publications/FS-002-98/); USGS Techniques of Water-Resources Investigation Report Book on "Borehole Geophysical Methods Applied to Groundwater Investigations" (http://pubs.usgs.gov/twri/twri2-e2/); and the US EPA Region 4 Field Branches Quality System and Technical Procedures 1, (http://www.epa.gov/Region4/sesd/fbqstp/), where applicable. All field notes regarding logging system setup, tool testing, weather conditions, water level, well identification, and other

logging notes will be recorded in a log book.

Water-quality probe profiling in selected screened wells will be conducted using internal USGS quality assurance plan guidance (http://nc.water.usgs.gov/usgs/info/qaplan/quality.html).

Surface geophysical surveys will be conducted under guidance of the USGS Office of Groundwater Branch of Geophysics (http://water.usgs.gov/ogw/bgas/). All data will be made available to the EPA and their consultants as soon as it has been quality assured. An overview

http://water.usgs.gov/ogw/bgas/fiber-optics/.

B3. Sample Handling and Custody:

All borehole geophysical tools and the downhole logging cable will be rinsed using a diluted

of the fiber-optic distributed temperature sensing method is described here

¹ http://www.epa.gov/region4/sesd/fbqstp/index.html



Alconox solution and deionized water prior to, and after logging each well, to prevent cross contamination. Decontamination procedures will be tested by collecting dissolved ion and metals samples of the rinse water and submitting to USGS National Water Quality laboratory, Denver, Colorado, for analysis.

B4. Analytical Methods:

USGS NC WSC personnel will use WellCad software to display and interpret geophysical logs and images for fracture delineation, including depth and orientation. Rockworks software will be used to create structural diagrams and three-dimensional fracture rendering. Equipment specific interpretation software will be used to process the surface geophysical data. Data will be exported to report figures and potentially imported into ArcGIS software if possible. The major ion/metals borehole tool rinse list of constituents will be forwarded to the EPA for their review prior to sample collection.

B6. Instrument/Equipment Testing, Inspection, and Maintenance:

All borehole geophysical tools, water-quality profile probes, and surface geophysical equipment are calibrated in the manufacturer's factory during initial configuration or servicing.

Additionally, the caliper tool is calibrated in the field using two representative diameters for the well casing and open borehole diameter. The heat-pulse and electromagnetic flowmeter tools will be tested in a standpipe the office prior and subsequent to field deployment. The optical televiewer magnetometer will be compared to a magnetic compass in the field each week.

Borehole tools and the logging cable are regularly inspected for signs of wear. Water-quality probe calibration is conduted on the first day of field work and checked during following days. Field calibration of the fiber-optical distributed temperature sensing cable is conducted daily during data collection activities.

B7. Instrument/Equipment Calibration and Frequency:

The caliper tool is calibrated at each well to be logged to insure proper reading of borehole diameter. The heat-pulse flowmeter tool will be tested prior to and subsequent to field logging using a standpipe and pump in the office. The OTV tool magnetometer will be tested each week in the field against a hand-held magnetic compass. The water-quality profiling probe will be calibrate the morning prior to first use, and checked each morning of field work thereafter. The fiber-optic distributed temperature sensing cable will be checked continually during field data collection.

B8. Inspection/Acceptance of Supplies and	N/A
Consumables	

B9. Non-direct Measurements:

Field electromagnetic conductivity surveys will be conducted by walking over selected areas of investigation along profile lines. Locations of line end points will be surveyed using a differential global positioning system. Measurement points along the profile lines will be surveyed for distance and land-surface altitude change.

B10. Data Management:

All borehole geophysical data will be processed using WellCad software for interpretation of



fracture depths and orientations. These data will be provided to the US EPA and their consultants in both electronic spreadsheet and area diagram (rose/stereonet) format. Well water-quality profiles will be forwarded using electronic spreadsheets. Surface geophysical surveys will be processed using manufacturer software and exported for report figures and potentially linked to an ArcGIS map. Both borehole and surface geophysical data and interpretations will be archived electronically in accordance with USGS Office of Groundwater policy.

Section C: Assessment and Oversight Elements

C1. Assessments and Response Actions:

An assessment of the dominant fracture depths and orientations and vertical contaminant distribution profiles will be provided for each well logged to the US EPA Technical Reviewer. Identification of water bearing fractures will be noted and correlated with other fracture characteristics in the area as data are available. These borehole fracture orientations will be compared to surface geologic mapping data in the vicinity of the wells if available from previous surface geologic mapping. Surface geophysical surveys will be compared to resistivity surveys conducted earlier in some overlapping areas.

C2. Reports to Management:

A USGS Scientific Investigations or Open-File Series report will be prepared to provide borehole geophysical log fracture interpretation, vertical conductive contamination profiling, and surface geophysical areal conductive plume and groundwater discharge area summary results to the US EPA Technical Reviewer. All data and interpretations will be provided in electronic format. This report will be released to the public online after EPA and USGS approval.

Section D: Data Validation and Usability Elements

D1 Data Review, Verification, and Validation:

USGS NC WSC field personnel will follow data collection procedures as described in internal training documents from the USGS Office of Groundwater Branch of Geophysics and USGS NC WSC Groundwater Quality Assurance Plan and the US EPA Region 4 Field Branches Quality System and Technical Procedures (http://www.epa.gov/Region4/sesd/fbqstp/), where applicable. All data will be reviewed by USGS colleagues and EPA personnel as part of the USGS report review process.

D2 Verification and Validation Methods:

If available, downhole geophysical fracture orientations will be correlated with surface geologic mapping data. Vertical conductive plume profiling in selected wells will be compared to available groundwater-quality data from the same wells. Overlap of surface geophysical methods in areas of known conductive plume contamination will be conducted where possible. These methods have been approved by the USGS as part of the proposal requirements.

D3. Reconciliation and User Requirements N/A